

# MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.]

FRELIGHTSBURG, (L. C.) TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1835.

[VOLUME I. NUMBER 18

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From Blackwood's Magazine.

## THE CANADA QUESTION.

Continued From No. 17.

The rule adopted in the demarcation of limits, and the assignment of territory to the respective new provinces, betrays a singular contempt for the economy and the wants of the one, and that one exclusively the British portion, which, by the Royal Proclamation of 1763, inviting settlers, and guaranteeing privileges and protection, ought, if partiality were to be shown, to have had a preference in the eyes of the supreme powers. By the geographical position of Upper Canada it is cut off from all direct communication with the sea for the exportation of produce, or the importation of supplies, except under favour of Lower Canada, sovereign paramount of the St. Lawrence, or of New York, lord of the Hudson. With a humility or a stolidity which would be marvellous anywhere out of Downing Street, the conquerors were stowed far away inland—locked up rearward and westward, and the keys of this prison-house, converted by industry and matchless perseverance, into a storehouse for nations, consigned to the keeping of the vanquished—seaports, fortresses, river debouches, all abandoned to the Franco-Canadians conquered on the heights of Abraham, whilst the victors were left to hew their way through the forest, to tempt the rapids, and accept the wilderness for an inheritance. That the colonists, both of the one and the other province, sought no divorce of their fortunes, and at that time exhibited no loathing towards each other, for as yet they had salaried no demagogues at home or abroad, may be gathered from the chronicles of the period, and the representations addressed to the British Parliament and Government against the division, and other enactments of the 'constitutional act.' Never indeed was truth expounded in a more masterly manner than in the remonstrance delivered at the bar of the House of Commons by their joint agent, on the 23d of March 1791. From this document altogether of high national interest, and worthy the study of statesmen, we present the following extracts, all we have room for, which bear forcibly upon the present aspect of affairs and upon events since accomplished:—

'There is one consideration of the utmost importance to the tranquillity of the people inhabiting all parts of that country, and which will alone, I hope, be sufficient to engage this honourable house to reject the plan of a new independent government. I beg leave to request that honourable members will recollect and attend to the geographical situation of that country, from it will appear evident that no vessel of any kind can proceed farther up the river St. Lawrence than the city of Montreal on account of the rapids, which are immediately above that town. Of course, as every article of necessity or luxury which the inhabitants of the upper districts have occasion for from Britain, or any foreign country, must come to them by the river St. Lawrence, they must be landed at or below Montreal, where they must be stored by the merchants of Quebec or Montreal until carriages or boats are provided to send them forward; likewise, that every article of produce which the people of these upper districts wish to export must be sent in boats to Montreal, or perhaps to Quebec, for the purpose of being shipped for exportation; and that as well the articles of import as of export must, in passing through the lower country, become subject to the laws, regulations, duties, and taxes which may be imposed by the legislature of the lower country. Now supposing the division to take place, as it may be expected that the new legislature of Quebec shall, in due time, provide revenue towards the support of the civil government of that part of the province it is more than probable, that wherever money is raised for that or any other public purpose, will be done by duties payable upon importations. It is, therefore, an object that deserves the most serious reflection of honourable members to consider how far the people inhabiting the upper province will approve of and be content to pay taxes or duties on their importations or exportations, when the produce of those taxes or duties is to be applied towards support-

ing the expenses of the civil government of the lower province, or for building public edifices, or otherwise improving or beautifying that part of the country, or for the purpose of granting bounties or encouragements to promote agriculture, or particular trades or manufactures, of which the people in the upper provinces cannot, from their situation, participate the advantages. It is impossible, sir, if the province of Quebec, is to be divided, for the wisdom of man to lay down a plan for these objects that will not afford matter of dispute, and create animosities between the governments of the two provinces, which, in a few years, may lead to the most serious consequences. This would be sowing the seeds of dissension and quarrels, which, however easy it may be to raise, it will be found exceedingly difficult to appease.'

Again, he adds:—"Sir I have considered the subject a thousand times since I first heard of this intended division, but have not been able to form any reasonable idea of the motive which has induced the proposition of such a dangerous experiment; if at any future period experience should point it out as expedient for the advantage and safety of government, or for the general convenience or prosperity of the people, to divide that country, it may then be done with more judgment, from a more certain knowledge of the consequences of such a division. The inconveniences that may arise from continuing the province united under one legislature are few, and they are well known and understood; the advantages are unanimity, mutual support, and strength; but no man can tell the danger of a separation. The dangers, however, to be apprehended are political weakness, dissension, animosities, and quarrels."

The italics are our own, but so spoke Mr. Lyburner in 1791; and so had his prophetic eye taken measure of the coming events which cast their shadows before—so almost undoubted his second sight—that every sentence seems a prophecy, and every prediction has been fulfilled to the letter. If it were possible for a good man to rejoice over the full accomplishment of his foreseen, and vainly forewarned, that upright patriot and sagacious statesman may now enjoy a rich harvest of scorn over those who despised or rejected their counsels, and took no heed to their warnings.\* We learn, indeed, that the division of the province of Quebec had hardly become the law of the land, when the then ministers of the crown became aware of its glaring imolicy, and so declared themselves to Mr. Lyburner; but, without adopting any measures of a remedial or counteracting tendency, the deed was left a fatal legacy to their successors.

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada pursued a course of action so systematically in accordance, that it is difficult to imagine Mr. Lyburner's speech not to have formed its text-book. A perpetual warfare has been kept up against the coordinate branches of the legislature; encroachments upon their separate functions, followed up year by year with extraordinary perseverance and considerable tact, have been feebly when at all opposed, and almost invariably ended by plenary concessions made with the earnest but vain intent of conciliation. Of late open and undisguised usurpation has succeeded to insidious manoeuvre; Members of the Legislative Council—an institution answering to our House of Peers—have been cashiered upon the demand of the Lower House; the purity of justice and the independence of the Bench, have been tampered with, and the executive sought to be compassed, by voting the salaries of judges and the civil list from year to year, instead of permanently as before, until, at length, at this present moment, the supplies have been altogether withheld for a period of two years, and public functionaries of all grades, from the governor and judges downwards, left unsalaried, and many of them reduced in consequence to a state of the greatest distress. Let it not be forgotten, moreover, that whilst they hesitated not to rob the real labourers of their hire especial care was taken to vote and to receive the wages which by their own authority alone they had appropriated to themselves out of the public monies, of which they ought to have been the honest guardians and not the selfish plunderers—but, with these matters we shall have occasion to deal hereafter.

From the moment that the "Constitution" became the law of the land, and an independent legislature was established, a clique of ambitious and bigoted persons, principally lawyers, was gradually organized among the Franco-Canadians, never, and not now, formidable for numbers, nor for the talent or ability of the members above mediocrity, but dangerous at all times, inasmuch as still of a superior order to the mass of ignorance and superstition by which they are surrounded in the great body of their countrymen, upon whose naturally honest and simple characters experience and cunning qualify them to operate in any way to suit their own views. Constituting from the first a great majority of the House of Assembly, it has

\* The venerable old gentleman is still alive and hearty, as we rejoice to learn from a metropolitan friend who assisted at the celebration of his 89th birthday a few weeks ago.

been their invariable policy to efface all remembrance of the conquest; to keep British connexion and British supremacy in the background; to arrogate a separate national existence. Thus, in their speeches as in their writings, the "*Nation Canadienne*" is introduced and dwelt upon at every turn, with all the ridiculous pomposity of the bursting bull-frog, and all the airs and graces of a Mons, Calicot of *la grande nation*. The increasing numbers of British settlers under all discouragements was a source of incessant and nervous agitation, lest the *Nation Canadienne* should be swallowed up in the multitudes of stately yeomen, Highlanders and Irish which annually migrate to the shores of the St. Lawrence. This fear haunts them in all their legislation, and all their refusals to legislate. In the *Tableau Statistique des deux Canadas* Isidore Le Brun, according to the title page, but, as generally believed, written and published by the clique, the feeling vents itself throughout the work. "*Dans le Bas Canada*" (says he) "*la population Francaise sent acroître ses craintes de perdre sa supériorité morale et politique*;" and in the same page we are told that as "*the House of Assembly votes rewards for the destruction of wolves, it is no less urgent to devise means to prevent emigration from being a calamity for these colonies*." The language is significant,—indeed it has all the air of being official; for the Legislature has actually laid a poll tax upon emigrants British born and we believe upon them only of all that belongs to the "*nation*" and the same resolve to make it a home as uneasy as unwelcome to strangers and sojourners, the French laws of the old regime are scrupulously enforced,—every attempt to reform them resisted, every prayer or petition to adopt to a new state of society, and to new and more enlarged relations, contemptuously refused. The petitions of the inhabitants of Dunham, and some forty or fifty other townships, signed by 10,000 heads of families, state that besides the grievance of being subject to French laws they cannot get justice, even of that sort, without travelling from 100 to 150 miles in search of it—to Montreal, Quebec or Three Rivers—and even then they are administered in French, a language the petitioners understand not; that *de facto* they are without any representation in the House of Assembly; that their complaints to that House have always been treated with contempt or indifference; that they are placed almost out of the pale of civil government; that they can account for this only on the supposition that the Franco-Canadian House of Assembly have determined that emigrants of British origin should have no inducement to seek an asylum or become settlers in Lower Canada.—The latter object, if true, had marvellously succeeded; for of nearly 100,000 who had arrived within the last few years, scarcely 1000 had settled in the Townships or made Lower Canada other than a place of transit; vast numbers passed over into the United States, where they found themselves in a less foreign country. These grievances are thus detailed in 1823; but they are repeated by other petitioners, inhabitants of, or interested in Lower Canada, in 1828, and up to this present time they still form the burthen of every communication,—they are wafted hitherward with every breeze from the Atlantic. By an act which received the Royal assent in 1829, an attempt, such as it is, was made to remedy the complaint of nonrepresentation, by extending the right to the Eastern Townships; the six counties composing them being empowered to return two members each where the population amounted to 4000 and above, and one member where it was above one, but below 4000. Now by the "Constitutional Act," the cities of Montreal and Quebec each return four members; but however the counties of the Eastern Townships increase, even to their capacity of containing one million and a half of inhabitants, the right of representation for them remains stationary; the mark of Cain is set upon them as not of the "*Nation Canadienne*."—The defective state of commercial law in France is sufficiently notorious at this present time; under the old regime, it was still worse, or rather such a thing was almost unknown. Canada, before the conquest, having little trade, had no trading laws; but the new blood transfused into her shrivelled veins from the metropolitan country having multiplied her commercial relations a thousand-fold, or rather having created an entirely new world of commerce and industry, laws became necessary for the regulation and protection of these novel species of property. Nevertheless, the Assembly assuming to represent the whole people, opposed themselves to all legislation or improvement; declaring the *contumace de Paris*, such as before the revolution it was, to be the antiquated code by which the vast and complex interests of navigation, trade and agriculture, almost exclusively British, were to be regulated. The enactment, indeed, of a law whereby debtors could purge themselves of liability for debt by a mere oath of negation, and the facilities afforded and confirmed by the state of the law to mortgage frauds, whereby a hundred mortgages might lie against the land, and all parties

remain ignorant of the pressure of any securities besides their own, obtained for the Assembly the flattering distinction of patrons of mortgage and trading frauds. The French law of Inheritance and Dower, combined with the *Lots et Ventes*, is peculiarly unfavourable to the improvement of property, and is the real cause why the Seigneuries or French settlements are in value and culture, so greatly behind those portions of Canada where the English tenure of free and common socage prevails. This will be more readily understood from the operation of the *Lots et Ventes*, by which a fine is payable to the seigneur of twelve and a fraction per cent upon every successive transfer of the land held under that feudal tenure. Thus a man may have purchased under this title for one thousand pounds, laying out ten thousand more in improvements and alterations; upon the sale or successive sales of the estate, through deaths or otherwise, the twelfth and successive twelfths upon, not the original price, but the increased value, falls into the seigneur. The House of Assembly upholds the antediluvian law, as tending to secure property in the same family notwithstanding that it acts as a bar against the investment of capital, and deteriorates property; it is consoled, however by the reflection, that it stays British emigration, or renders it ruinous to the luckless adventurers who unwittingly tempt fortune within the domain of laws so barbarous. To those who would more fully understand the subject, we recommend the evidence of Mr. Simon McGillivray, and (then) Mr. Edward Ellice in the Parliamentary Report of 1828.

to be continued.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE MURDERED TRAVELLER.

It was more than forty years ago, when I was one day riding from 'Sopus' down to the limekilns, that I was overtaken by a storm near the premises of one Fowler, who kept a public house in the town of New Paltz, & I was obliged to seek shelter in his house. It rained with great violence, and the red artillery of heaven played tremendously. The storm continued until it was too late for me to proceed by daylight, and I determined to remain where I was, over night. Not that I had forgotten the many bloody rumours that had formally gone abroad respecting the sudden disappearance of travellers from Fowler's mansion—on the contrary, the disappearance of a jolly tinman, who had supplied the Dutch inhabitants for many years with his knick-knacks, came forcibly to my mind. But Fowler knew me, and had no reason to suppose I could have more than a few dollars of change about me, for the exigencies of a thirty mile's ride. There need therefore be no apprehension of danger in my case, even though the pedlar's strange disappearance was yet a mystery. Besides I was ashamed to allow, even to myself, that fear could disturb my thoughts, or that the least particle of superstitious dread, now that I had become a grown up man, yet lurked within my bosom. So ordering my horse to the stable, I seated myself upon the broad stone steps at the door, as the storm broke away, to watch the sun as his beams peered through the watery clouds and revealed that glorious luminary just as he was sinking into a bed of molten gold. I next busied myself in counting the stars, as they successively began to twinkle with silvery radiance in the heavens.

But before the orange glow of the departed orb of day had quite disappeared from the western horizon, a stranger rode up to the tavern, mounted upon a spirited coal-black charger, who stood pawing the ground, champing the heavy plated bridle bits, and snorting away the foam, as his master inquired for lodgings. The stranger was a tall man, of elegant though rather slender proportions. His hair was as black as his steed, his dark quick eye was lighted up with peculiar lustre. A proud curl of the lip denoted a more southern origin; and as he threw off his oil-cloth cloak which had protected him from the drenching shower just over, his mein was still more graceful and commanding. Like his own attire, the equipage of his horse was nearly new, and elegant, and a well-filled portmanteau contained the stranger's luggage. The traveller took the portmanteau from the saddle with his own hands, while the host (my old acquaintance, Fowler,) stripped the noble animal of his trappings. When the stranger placed the portmanteau upon the stoop, I thought it descended with uncommon momentum; and I also observed that Fowler took occasion, rather dexterously, and as he supposed, without being seen, to try its weight, as he placed the saddle by its side: he then led the impatient animal to the stable.

These matters having been arranged, the stranger partook of some slight refreshments at the same board with myself, and requested to be shown to his apartment for the night.

'I will take my portmanteau to my room,' said the stranger.

'Never mind that, sir,' said the land-

lord, 'it will be just as safe in the bar, sir.'

'But I choose to have it in my room,' said the stranger, firmly.

'Very well,' said Fowler, doggedly, 'I will bring it along, sir.'

'I prefer taking it myself,' returned the stranger, and the light being ready, he was ushered up stairs into his room.

The apartment to which I was assigned was next to that of the stranger, and my window looked out upon the memorable fields across which the tinman was reported so often to have made his trackless journey. And there, too, a little further on, was the formidable buttress of rocks, into the solid sides of which, the unquiet shadows were wont to depart. The moon having risen, objects were distinctly visible to a still greater distance than the haunted ledge. Certain strange undefinable feelings began to come over me, which I strove to repel. Creeping into bed, I buried my eyes in the clothes, and tried to compose myself to sleep. But the effort was vain. The tinman and his cart, the stranger and his portmanteau, and the sinister look of Fowler, as he adroitly tried the weight of it, danced through my imagination with vivid and unpleasant distinctness. I got up and barricaded my door as silently as possible, and crawled into bed again, only to toss from side to side with the feverish restlessness and excitement, starting now and then from a fitful slumber, as I dreamed of the tinman and his cart. Thus hour after hour passed away, though perhaps I was for a time, more than once, entirely oblivious. But my courage and feelings were, in the course of the night, put to the severest trial.... I heard noises as of persons passing and repassing upon the stairway, and whispering, as of people who wished not to be overheard. I likewise heard the stranger's door gently opened. Soon afterwards a groan I followed by a gurgling noise as of a death-struggle, mingled with the trickling of some liquid into a wooden vessel. Then all was still for a moment; and then again the cautious whispering was heard. I was unarmed, and if I made an alarm, there was no help within call, so that I should only be bringing the point of the fatal knife to my own throat; and besides, the fell deed had been done! I lay still, therefore, suppressing my breath, and shuddering with horror. Again there was passing and repassing upon the stairway, and more whispering. I heard the words 'are you sure he is asleep?—Don't you think he heard us?' and these questions were followed with a 'hush!' Then I heard a noise as of persons taking some heavy object down the staircase. I listened with breathless and horrid silence until I heard the doors close after them, when I carefully rose from my bed, and stepped softly to the window. There truly enough, was the dreadful reality! I saw Fowler and his wife by the light of the waning moon, carrying the dead body of the stranger, wrapped in his cloak, directly across the field, in the direction always taken by the spectre-Tinman and his horse and cart....

At last they arrived at the foot of the rocky steep into whose granite walls the shadows always appeared to glide. Stopping, breathless from the weight of their burden, both looked cautiously around, as if to note whether they had been observed.—They then lustily applied themselves to the removal of some heavy fragments of rocks at the base of the precipice, the weight of which, judging from their size, would have required the strength of twenty men to remove, and I distinctly saw the narrow opening of a cave,—the charnel-house, no doubt, of the Tinman and perhaps of many others. Into the dark sepulchre the body of the murdered man was thrust, and the cowardly homicides stole back to the house, to tell their spoil, and perhaps retire to sleep, folding each other in their bloody embrace! 'Wretches!' I inwardly exclaimed, 'your hidden crimes have but a little longer to remain unwhipped of justice! Little do you think that the eye of man has looked upon your bloody tracks,—the darkest cavern cannot longer hide your guilt,....and that you will soon be sent from an earthly to a yet higher tribunal of justice? Again I heard steps upon the stairway. They approached nearer; now they are at my door. And....at this moment I was startled from a very deep tho' unquiet sleep, by the shrill and well known voice of Mrs. Fowler, squealing out—'Mr. Doolittle... Mr. Doolittle—aint you going to get up?' Breakfast has been ready this half hour, and the man with the black horse has been waiting for you. Poor man! he's been despatch sick all night, or else he'd have clean got to 'Sopus, for't I know afore now! Thus ended the worst visit of the night mare that I have ever experienced.

A JUST REMARK.—Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in other words, they should see twice as much as they say; but, from their conduct, one would suppose that they were born with two tongues, and one eye, for those talk the most who have observed the least, and obtrude their remarks upon every thing, who have seen into nothing.



To review the whole of the Dunham resolutions would require more time than I have to bestow on them, and more room than a Newspaper can afford. As one of them, in particular takes up the subject of the "contingent expense of the House of Assembly," a subject which I have already handled, I will, if possible, make it clear to demonstration, that a healthy state of the Government of any free country must, in certain circumstances, require that "the contingent expense" of the popular branch, or any branch of the Legislature, should be watched, and that there must be a power lodged somewhere competent for the task. I did fully and unhesitatingly lay it down as an unquestioned principle that there is not, and ought not to be, any control over, or dictation respecting "the contingent expense," of the Assembly as such, on the part of any, or either of the other two branches of the Legislature; and I grant that this freedom of control over "the contingent expense," as such, is indispensable to the independence of that body. The intelligent reader, then, will understand that my labours are not intended to infringe either on the privileges or the independence of the House of Assembly; by giving the least possible sanction to a system of interference with their necessary expense, under the name, and within the limits of "the contingent expense of the House."

But, to preserve this independence unsullied, untouched and unsuspected, the Assembly must be content to remain within the limits of their just rights. It is not enough that Caesar's wife be chaste, she must not be suspected, and suspected she will be, if she give cause for suspicion by her conduct. If there be reason to suspect that the Assembly have passed over the limits which the Constitution has assigned, in establishing a just balance of reciprocal checks, to prevent any one from taking undue advantage over another, a check must be pre-supposed; and if so, the check must be applied, otherwise the Government will fall into pieces. Every regular Government must necessarily possess the power of self-preservation. The Dunham resolution says that "the only remedy for misjudgment, extravagance or corruption, in case it should exist, is to be applied by the people at the hustings." On this I will observe that the wise people of the Dunham meeting have given a *CARTE-BLANCHE* to their representatives in the Assembly, authorising them to do infinitely worse than all the faults and crimes which even the 92 Resolutions have laid to the charge of the Government and the Legislative Council. The resolution has, in fact, given a four year's Lease of the public revenue to the House of Assembly. "When Waller, the Poet was young, he had the curiosity to go to Court; and he stood in the circle and saw James duke; where among other company, there sat at table two bishops, Neile and Andrews. The King proposed alone this question, Whether he might not take his subject's money, when he needed it, without all this formality of Parliament? Neile replied, God forbid you should not; for you are the breath of our nostrils. Andrews declined answering, and said he was not skilled in Parliamentary cases: but upon the King's urging him, and saying he would admit of no evasion, the Bishop replied pleasantly, Why then I think your Majesty may lawfully take my brother Neile's money: for he offers it." And so say I to my friends at the Dunham meeting; the Assembly may lawfully take their money, for they offer the free use of it for four years. Their servility can be matched by no other than that of the courtly bishop. The remedy which they prescribe for the cure of "misjudgment, extravagance, or corruption" is downright mockery. It cannot cure the evil, for this obvious reason, because it suffers the evil to grow, without any attempt to prevent its growth for a term of years; and because, at the hustings, though the electors may be ever so independent, they can only pass by the old delinquent members, and choose new ones in their place. Does this cure the evil? I affirm, it will not in the least possible degree, because the new members, be they ever so honest and patriotic, cannot recover the money that had been lost by the "misjudgment, extravagance or corruption" of their predecessors. The most that can be required of them, is to be honest in the performance of their own duty. But they commence their career with a bad example before them, and with the same *CARTE-BLANCHE* in their hands; and it will be strange if they do not profit by the example, especially as they will have learned that their predecessors had four years of impunity in the free unfettered course of "misjudgment, extravagance, or corruption," and since, from the love of power so natural to mankind, there is a much greater probability that the new members will avail themselves of the advantages of their situation than there is of their adopting the doctrine of self-denial, duty and honour; and so on, at every new election the prescribed "remedy" will be rendered a mere senseless gawdaw.

When men know, and they do know it now, as a matter of record, as an established, undoubted principle, in the policy of nations, according to the Dunham resolutions, that, right or wrong, in spite of "misjudgment, extravagance or corruption," they are to be supported by their constituents through the four sessions of Parliament to which they have been returned members, until the next election, they can, and strange if they will not, fortify themselves within the entrenchments of "corruption" so strongly as to laugh at the Dunham "remedy." The remedy I beg particularly to observe is no production of the

soil of the Townships. For I have heard some of the most zealous radicals lamenting the extravagance of the Assembly in their expenditure of the public money. Furthermore, it is not the production of any constituency on earth. The supposition is that it may be admitted as truth when it is found that all men are as servile as old "Neile." The Dunham "remedy" is wholly and exclusively the production of persons who are themselves to gain by "misjudgment, extravagance or corruption," and of such as these there were enough present. It has been said that knowledge is power, and so it is; but reverse the maxim, make falsehood pass for truth, cheat the understanding by a gloss, and a power is thereby obtained for the promoting of selfish ends. The Dunham "remedy" will no more cure the evil, than locking the stable will secure the safe keeping of the horse after being stolen; for instead of being a cure, it is offering a protection and a premium to "misjudgment, extravagance or corruption." I make my appeal to men of reflection among all parties.

Seeing, it is not possible from the very nature of the thing itself, and from the actual circumstances of human nature, that an effectual remedy can be applied at the hustings for the cure of "misjudgment, extravagance or corruption," we must look for one that can be applied prior to that event; unless we take for granted that which cannot be proved, namely, that there is no legal remedy, or if there is, that there is no legal authority for applying it, without destroying the independence of the Assembly as a legislative body. If we admit that there is no remedy, prior to that which may be applied at the hustings, we must necessarily admit that the popular branch of the Legislature is vested with power to crush the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, and to trample under foot whatever rights it may chuse to prostrate in the dust. For to admit that there is no remedy, until the people will apply one at the "hustings," and, at the same time, to put into the hands of the representatives the *carte-blanche* which the Dunham resolutionists have put into their hands, is to make the Assembly absolute and supreme, beyond all human control, as free of responsibility for four years, as the most absolute despot can be, and therefore totally incompatible with the least shadow of independence remaining in the other branches, that have hitherto been supposed to have stood on an equal footing. I wonder if the Assembly intend that the Elective Council, which they are exerting themselves to obtain, should be invested with equal powers? If so, how long will they agree?

In all governments there is an inherent remedy which can be applied as occasion may require, before the Court of the "hustings" shall sit to deliberate on cases of "misjudgment, extravagance or corruption," and that "remedy" must be weak or strong, just in the same ratio that they possess the power of self-preservation. In our government no money can legally be paid but by virtue of some law or statute to authorise the payment, and no law can exist without the concurrence of the three branches of the Legislature. In this lies our protection against oppression and tyranny, "misjudgment, extravagance or corruption" as long as a just balance of reciprocal checks is preserved equally between the three. The constitution has provided for "the contingent expense of the House of Assembly," let it be large or small according as the sessions may be long or short; but the constitution did not provide for the salary of Mr. Viger as the agent of the Assembly in England, and this the representatives themselves knew. And because they knew it, they had, in prior sessions, passed bills for the appointment, and consequently, the payment of an agent, which if sanctioned by the other branches, the payment of an agent would have been as legal as any other payment. But the Bill did not pass, and the fact that they introduced it, and laboured hard to the end that it should pass, is proof to demonstration that they did not themselves believe that the salary of an agent had any claim on the items of the "contingency." Here, then, we prove by their own actions and proceedings, themselves being judges, that the pay of an agent has nothing to do with the "contingent expense" of the Assembly, since if they believed it had, they would have insisted on it, and not have asked for an "Act" to legalize what was sufficiently so before, as an item of the "contingency" which was then, and is still, undisputed and unquestioned. But when, on their disappointment, they resolved on seeing it as matter of privilege in the "contingency," the principle of self-preservation in the Government stepped in and saved itself. The Executive was bound to resist, because there was no law to authorize the demand. Had it been yielded, it would have been the same as delivering into their hands the key of the chest, and they might, and would, do as they pleased afterwards. Their wants are many. They have many items of expense to pay, besides the "contingencies" of the House. Printing Presses require money, the paper makers must be paid, the printers must be fed and clothed, and—Editors are not gratuitous.

Good people! who passed the Dunham resolutions as the great man told you to do, permit me to tell you, not in the way of upbraiding, but gravely and earnestly, that, in the two resolutions which I have already reviewed, the 2d and the 9th of the series, you have in the former vested rights in the Government, and in the latter, you have conferred powers on your representatives which an enlightened people never will yield to the one or to the other but with their lives. They never will recognize any power whatever in the Government "to alter or to amend existing institutions" without an act of Parliament to authorize the amendment; neither will they put such a *carte-blanche* into the hands of their representatives as you have done. Courty old Neile was servile to a Prince, weak, but absolute if he could; you have most strangely acted the part of humble servility to a demagogue who would soon be absolute

if he could. What is the difference between you and old Neile? I beg of you to study the meaning of your own resolutions. I say they are not of your composing any more than they are of mine; for if they were, I question very strongly whether you could find it in your hearts to recognize such powers, as you have decreed both to the Government & to the House of Assembly. But notwithstanding your resolutions, the Government shall not have the power of altering existing institutions at pleasure; neither shall the House of Assembly obtain in the "contingencies," what money they may want to pay agents, and Editors, and papers and pamphlets, nor is it right they should.

S. D.

Seignior of La Cole, March 20, 1835.

Over East.

DEAR UNCLE—Our dapper little great radical member who lives a little north of my south farm, has returned from his first visit to his copatriots at Quebec. I suppose you know, but by the jumping jingo, if you had seen the rage of mortified merit, when he heard of a constitutional meeting being held here in his absence, you would have thought the respectable body of some hundreds who have already signed their names to loyal and constitutional resolutions, and the hundreds more that are ready to sign when they have an opportunity, were worthy of some public notice, by the ravings of this democratic M. P., who neither represented their wants nor their wishes. Why, sir, I vow he quite foamed at the mouth, and wished he could only come across some of the leading chaps in the seignior who dared to call such a meeting in his absence, which they knew to be at variance with his principles. He swore (for he is a desperate fellow to swear) by all the republic of New York, he would kick them into eternity; but, dear sir, on the next day, seeing one of the most active of the Committee, his mouth was as closed as my pockets were some time ago when solicited to subscribe my mite to defray the expenses of a proposed national convention; his tongue was as silent as the grave, and his nerves shook like a poplar leaf in a gale of wind. He says the Editor of the Montreal Gazette told a tartarian lie when he said that all the people in a cold house, were setting with dollarless pockets, waiting for a message from the Don, for he says as how, he was there himself and had lots of cash in his pockets, having borrowed a hundred dollars before he left home, from a worsted wigged old fellow who lives across latitude forty five, to defray his expenses and to lend a few dollars to the President, if required, to pay his board and lodging, and his poor old washer-woman. He vows he went there to do good to the seignior, in which he thought he could not do better than voting through thick and thin for all the President's (his) measures. He says those constitutional soundrels who called and framed the meeting in his absence, were ungrateful wretches, considering the great trouble he had to procure security for the money borrowed of the worsted-wigged gentleman which was intended to be applied for their benefit, in supporting measures and voting against powers that are,—and assisting to demolish a miniature of the best constitution on earth, in order to raise an air built one of their own on its ruins. It is very laughable, dear Uncle, that a man who is Commissioner of S. C., a committee man of the L. C. T. S., a deputy A. M., a P. M. and a M. P. P. besides enjoying privileges of the undermentioned trade, viz: a lumber Merchant and a converter of lumber; the master of a forge, and the retailer of rough retail goods, including rats-bane, rope and radicalism, could not raise sufficient money from all his professions and trades, to pay his expenses without troubling his colonial and foreign acquaintances.

I have sent you this little scrawl, guessing it was dull times with you as well as us, and that it might amuse you with out seigniorial news.

I am, dear Uncle,

Yours truly,

DONALD McDONALD.

P. S. Mr. Editor, I meant you should have this a long time ago, but I lent it to one of my friends and it got mislaid, but better late than never.

P. GREGORY.

August 6th, 1835.

## GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday evening a Great Meeting of the Quebec Constitutional Association was held, pursuant to notice, at the Albion Hotel, to take into consideration the expediency of addressing His Excellency the Governor in Chief, on the termination of His Administration of the Affairs of this Province.

The Meeting was numerously attended, and Mr. LeMesurier being called to the chair, opened the business in an appropriate speech.

The following Resolutions were then moved, and after debate in which Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. J. C. Aylwin, Mr. Duval, and Mr. Pemberton chiefly took part, were carried, being opposed by a very small minority:—

Moved by Mr. T. A. Young, seconded by Mr. H. Caldwell:—

1st.—That his Majesty's approbation of the conduct pursued by his Excellency Lord Aylmer, in the administration of the affairs of this Province, has been repeatedly conveyed to his Excellency, and more particularly reiterated in the recent Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, dated Downing Street, 6th May, 1835, (No 2)

Moved by Mr. G. Black, seconded by Mr. P. Langlois:—

2nd.—That notwithstanding the "support and countenance" which the King has been thus graciously pleased to afford to a Public Officer whom his Majesty considers himself entitled to regard, "as having laboured with fidelity and zeal in his Majesty's service," the Secretary of State, has in the same Despatch which conveys the King's approbation, apprized Lord Aylmer, that "his Excellency's administration of the affairs of Lower Canada must be considered as finally terminated."

Moved by Mr. G. Pemberton, seconded by Mr. T. Ryan:—

3rd.—That the motives which actuated

ated the Secretary of State in coming to this decision, appear to be founded in the position in which the Governor in chief is placed in relation to the House of Assembly, in consequence of the accusations preferred against him by a majority of that Branch of the local Legislature, in a series of Resolutions which have been already declared by this Association to contain "divers false and scandalous imputations of so general a nature as not to admit of answer or investigation."

Moved by Mr. T. C. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. McLeod:—

4th.—That this Association views with alarm and regret the sacrifice of the Royal Prerogative thus for the first time offered to the clamour of a party which openly questions the subordination of the Colony to the Parent State, and avowedly inculcates resistance to its authority."

Moved by Mr. Bonner, seconded by Mr. W. F. Coffin:—

5th.—That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, expressing the regret of this Association at the untimely recall of his Excellency, at a period when the result of the measures adopted by him cannot as yet be ascertained,—thus depriving the Government of the advantages to be derived from his Excellency's experience, and conveying to the people of British and Irish origin in this Province, the impression that their best interests are about to be sacrificed to the misrepresentation of a few discontented and ambitious persons, and praying that his Excellency will be pleased to adopt such measures as to him may seem best calculated to convey to the foot of the Throne the views of this Association, as expressed in the preceding Resolutions."

Moved by Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. S. Neilson:—

6th.—That the said Address be prepared by the Executive Committee, and that the same, together with a certified copy of the Resolutions, be presented by them to his Excellency."

The business being concluded, the Chairman left the Chair, to which Mr. T. A. Young was called, when Mr. T. C. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Geo. Pemberton, moved the thanks of the Meeting to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair; which being carried *Nem. Con.* the Meeting broke up.

MUTINY AT SEA.—A mutiny of a most serious character broke out in the month of November last, on board the bark *Manly*, Capt. John Davies master, while at sea, and which was put down in a most extraordinary manner. The vessel sailed from London on a whaling expedition to the South Seas in August last, with a crew of 25 men, but in consequence of the mutiny was obliged to put into Buenos Ayres, from whence she arrived last week in the St. Katherine's Dock. The dissatisfaction of the crew was originally excited by the captain's refusing them a double allowance of grog.

On the 21st the steward informed the captain that the crew were only waiting a favourable opportunity to seize the ship. On the 22d the spirits were again refused to the crew, and the captain prepared for the worst, and secretly removed six barrels of gunpowder and 1,500 rounds of cartridges into his state-room, and then loaded his pistols. At eight P. M., White the chief officer, who it appears was one of the mutineers, entered the cabin, and was told by the captain that if any attempt was made to take the ship, he would blow up every soul on board. White advised him not to be rash, and said he would stand by him. On Sunday White told the crew the captain would blow up the ship next day if he did not find land, and they had better secure him. It was afterwards resolved that White should go below and seize the captain, and that on a given signal the second and third mates should proceed to his assistance, secure his hands and feet, and throw him overboard. The captain having full information of what was going on from the steward, determined, rather than the ship should be taken, to perish with all on board. After recommending his soul to God, he looked up the companion, and observed the three mates, one of whom had a rope in his hand ready to secure him. The captain then holding the muzzle of one pistol into a barrel of powder, and the other pistol in his right hand, prepared to meet them. White first came down, but appeared thunderstruck when the captain, directing his pistol towards him, declared that if he moved an inch, he would blow his brains out, and discharge the other pistol into the powder. White appeared petrified with fear, and the Captain remained in this position several minutes, with the pistol ready cocked, observing that the slightest pressure on the trigger would send them all into the air. White begged for mercy, and the captain drove him with the muzzle of the pistol into a state-room, where he locked him in. The second mate came down soon after to look for White, and on receiving a similar reception ran up the companion and fell against his brother, who was standing on the hatchway. The captain, finding the ship was going out of her course, went on the deck with the steward well armed, and found some of the men inclined to relent. He threatened to shoot the first man that disobeyed orders, and restricted the crew to a particular part of the vessel. Hearing, however, that the crew were still disposed to seize the ship, he thought it best to run her into Buenos Ayres. White, in the interim, was released. The captain, carpenter, and steward, kept watch, well armed. Burwood, the second mate, made a confession of his guilt, which tended to

implicate White as the ringleader of the mutiny. On the 7th of December the vessel arrived in the river Plata, and anchored close to his Majesty's ship *North Star*, Captain Vernon Harcourt, commander. An inquiry then took place, from which it appeared that the mutineers intended to have taken the vessel to Tristan d'Acunha. The depositions were taken before the British Consul at Buenos Ayres, and Captain Harcourt; and the three officers, George White, William Burwood, together with John Breyman, boat-steerer, and Henry Best, were instantly placed under arrest on board the *North Star*, from whence they are expected shortly to arrive in custody to take their trial at the Admiralty Sessions. The proceedings against the other men were dropped from the great expense attending their removal to England with the necessary evidence, but Captain Harcourt undertook to detain them until the departure of the *Manly*. The conduct of Captain Davies in this trying affair has been spoken of at Lloyd's and in the City as above all praise. The *Manly* is a fine vessel, and there was every prospect of a profitable voyage. She was formerly a 14 gun brig, and was well provided with arms and ammunition, which is supposed to have excited the crew to mutiny, as being well adapted for a piratical expedition.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—INAC in our next. Mr. MACF. has our thanks.

## MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, AUGUST 11, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

We have condemned, then, the granting, by the old Land Board, of the waste lands of the Crown to "friends and favorites," and we have condemned the conduct of the House of Assembly, for neglecting to interfere, seeing their only reason for that neglect was, that the Townships might be crushed in their infancy. In this case, as in all others of *real* grievances, we go beyond the revolutionists. Nor is this surprising. Anxious only for the *good* of the country, we endeavor to procure the redress of the faults in government, where they exist; the revolutionists, by *opposing reform*, strive to perpetuate those faults, in order that they may have room to complain. If the old Land Board be liable to the degree of "blame," laid to it by the sixth resolution, we double that degree, and divide it between the Land Board and the anti-Township Assembly,—whose claims to it, we cannot but acknowledge are most just. Yet this is the Assembly which now comes forward and offers to us, and to our children, as the greatest boon in their gift, the extension of the detested seigniorial vassalage. As a corrigent of the evil effects of granting to persons, "thousands of acres, which they have invariably done nothing to improve," why does not the House of Assembly propose a tax, on all taken up wild lands, in the province? The House of Assembly is the only body that can originate a tax, why has it never proposed one on this subject? If the Legislative Council had the power to originate any taxes, we doubt not, that steps might be taken, to have the tax imposed; but the House of Assembly, in the imposition of taxes, is *pro tanto* supreme. Why, we repeat our question, since the Assembly, and the Dunham resolution, condemn the grants, that have been made, why does not that body propose such a tax? May we be allowed to give the *only* reason? The Assembly is composed of seigniors, and the friends or near relations of seigniors, and to tax conceded wild lands, would be to tax the seigniors equally with the holders of "the thousands of acres," in the Townships. Were the seigniories fully settled—and they are not half—the tax would soon be proposed, because then it would bear only on the Townships. It is cheaper, therefore, at present, to bawl out against the proceedings of the old Land Board, than to set about diminishing the effects of the consequent evils.

So much for the House of Assembly; another word to the first count of the resolution. The resolution says, "The waste lands of the Province;" the reading should have been *in* the Province, for the "waste lands" are by law the property of the *King*, as Trustee of the British empire.

"2d. The existence and establishment of extravagant salaries from the highest to the lowest, not warranted by the finances or circumstances of the country."



It has been a favorite theme with the revolutionists, to complain of the high salaries and the high taxes of Canada, in comparison with those of the United States. An able contemporary gave a triumphant answer to the *Vindicator*, when the "esteemed man" took it into his head to misrepresent this subject. We shall avail ourselves, therefore of that answer, the more readily, because it has been submitted to by the *Vindicator*, as correct. The Montreal Herald of April 13 says:

"The last number of the *Vindicator* contains a selected statement, professing to demonstrate the vast difference in the expense of maintaining Monarchical and Elective Institutions. The complete demonstration of the point, if the point could be demonstrated, would require a good deal of research and some power of discrimination; but the comprehensive mind of the writer squeezes the proof into a nutshell, by merely contrasting the salaries of certain public functionaries of Lower Canada with those of the corresponding dignitaries of the state of New York. The writer's argument is simply this. Nine gentlemen, who discharge certain duties towards 1,931,386 people of the state of New York, receive annually 14,150 dollars of the public money for their trouble; nine gentlemen, who discharge similar duties towards 511,119 people of the province of Lower Canada, grind the faces of their victims to the tune of 48,944 dollars a year;... a comparison of these two facts proves most clearly that elective institutions are thirteen or fourteen times as cheap as monarchical institutions. Here, peradventure, the comprehensive writer would wish to stop; but we shall take the liberty of pitching him gently into an arithmetical swamp.

"The subjects of a monarchy, it is clear, must pay into the national treasury York shillings, while the citizens of a republic contribute only cents. The former are obliged to pay silver; the latter, the luckiest of all lucky dogs, are respectfully requested to give copper. This conclusion is, unfortunately refuted by the comprehensive writer's own arguments. The respective revenues of New York and Lower Canada, says the comprehensive writer, are 1,933,629 dollars and 560,000 dollars; so that the respective averages, for each individual, are 103 cents and 109 cents. The latter number is not, as it ought to be, thirteen or fourteen times the former. The comprehensive writer must have made a mistake somewhere. But the gentleman must submit to founder a little longer in the arithmetical swamp. The comprehensive writer's statement exhibits the whole of the public burdens of Lower Canada; but it does not mention that the state of New York contributes more than twice its estimated revenue to the maintenance of the general government. In 1832, the total revenue of the general government amounted to 31,865,561 dollars; and the share of the state of New York must have been upwards of 5,000,000 dollars, or fully 2 1/2 dollars a head. Against the Canadian's 109 cents, therefore, we must place the New Yorker's 353 cents. The former number is not, as it ought to be, thirteen or fourteen times the latter. In the comprehensive writer's demonstration, there must be a flaw somewhere.

"One cannot but wonder at the hardihood of any attempt to prove that Lower Canada is more heavily taxed than the neighbouring states. The Canadian never knows the government as a tax-gatherer; and so little is the meaning of the term tax understood in the province, that the respectable organs of the revolutionary party deceive the unlettered population into the belief, that the British American Land Company levies a tax on the children of the soil from one end of the province to the other. The American citizens, on the contrary, pay, as we have shewn, numerous and heavy taxes, direct and indirect, and, as we pointed out some weeks since, is subjected to a most galling system of inquisitorial investigation. Horses, horned cattle, carriages, lands, bank-stock, and mercantile capital, pay toll to the tax-gatherer; and in addition to the indirect taxes levied for the support of the general government, there are the state-tax, properly so called, the county tax, the township taxes, and so on.

We have proved that Lower Canada, at least, sees nothing to envy in the way of taxes among her republican neighbours; and we shall now take a larger view of the comparative expense of monarchical and elective institutions. We shall compare America, the cheapest of republics, with Britain, the most expensive of monarchies. In 1832, the expenditure of the general government of the United States, exclusive of the burden of the public debt, amounted to 16,516,389 dollars, or at a premium of 2 per cent, to £3,440,914 7s. 6d. sterling; and, if for the local governments we add, on a very moderate estimate, an equal sum, we shall arrive at a total expenditure of about £7,000,000 sterling. That amount is larger, in proportion to population and wealth, than the corresponding expenditure of the United Kingdom; and, if we deduct the naval and military expenses of the colonies, which would be as necessary under a republican as under a monarchical government, we shall discover that a citizen of the United States pays more dearly for being governed than an inhabitant of Great Britain or Ireland.

The Members of the Committee of Trade of Montreal waited on his Excellency, Lord Aylmer, in a body, and presented an address,

to which his Lordship made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will do me the favour to accept my very sincere thanks, for the expression of regret at my approaching departure from this Province, conveyed in this Address of the Committee of Trade of Montreal.

It would have been highly gratifying to me, if the attention you are so obliging as to say I have bestowed upon the commercial interests, and the internal communications of the Province, had been attended with the beneficial results which might have been expected.

I entered upon the administration of the Government of this Province with every disposition to devote my undivided attention to objects of real utility. Under what circumstances, and through what means, my efforts to give effect to that disposition have been paralyzed and rendered unavailing, it is unnecessary for me to describe; but the result has been that at the close of an administration of nearly five years duration, I have little to lay claim to, beyond an ardent desire to be serviceable to the Province, without the power of accomplishing it.

Be assured however gentlemen, that that desire to be serviceable to Lower Canada, will not desert me when absent from, and no longer officially connected with it; and that on my return to the seat of the Imperial Government, I shall not fail to urge the expediency of preserving to you the advantages you already enjoy, and the good policy of extending to these Provinces such other advantages as may not be inconsistent with the general interests of the Empire.

In answer to the concluding passage of your Address, I will only say, that during the whole course of my administration, it has been my anxious study to discharge my public duties with justice and strict impartiality.

The Editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal is mistaken; it was in a sister province, that the ears of the Editor of a newspaper were cut off. He protests against the custom being introduced into Ky.; how would he like the United States custom, exemplified at Vicksburg, extended to Louisville? Does he take?

Mr. Vaughan's letter reached us too late for this week. It shall appear in our next.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENT.—The body of John A. Rhodes of this shire, was found dead on the 9th instant, under the following circumstances: It appears from the statements of the domestics, that on Saturday night, a little after 10 o'clock, he left his house for the purpose of going to his mills, to see that all was right, before going to bed, as was a common practice with him; his wife had fallen asleep, and he was not consequently missed till towards morning, when she became alarmed and called up a young man of the house, and desired him to look for Mr. Rhodes, stating that he had not been in since he left in the evening, and she feared that something had happened to him; when, dreadful to relate, he was found almost immediately, at the foot of the Furnace door, a descent of about 12 or 13 feet, lying upon the face with his skull broken in over the left eye; the scarf skin of the left temple and cheek grazed off, and all appearing to be the effect of one blow, and that from a very blunt instrument, as the soft parts were not laid open; the head lay near the end of a log of wood that served as underpinning to the building, and the padlock of the door lay upon the ground near his left hand; the left arm and leg under him, the other extended.

The persons that were assembled formed an inquest, and gave in as their opinion, that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling from the bridge or steps leading to the upper part of the Furnace, while in the act of attempting to lock the door, or some other way accidentally.—COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.  
SIR.—The writer of the article on Canada, which you have transferred from Blackwood's Magazine, into the columns of your paper, has stigmatised "the mode" adopted by the House of Assembly of this Province "in conducting the enquiry" in cases of impeachment, as "a cruel farce throughout," and as "a shallow show of justice," which, in the case of Judge Kerr "was dispensed with." In this enquiry (he adds) "the accusing party was surprised by the present Attorney General of the Province in one of the Committee Rooms, not a Committee-man present, doors locked, examining his own witnesses." "On being asked his authority for such a mode of acting, he (the accuser) stated that he had proceeded by direction.

I am known to have been the accuser of Judge Kerr, and being therefore as much affected by this charge as if I had been named, my silence might be considered as amounting to an admission of its being well founded.—I deny the fact.

If this assertion has been hazarded upon the authority of any one residing in this small community, the writer or his informant cannot fail to know, and can have no difficulty in pointing out the witnesses so examined—a circumstance to which I merely allude for as the accusation now appears anonymously I shall content myself for the present with declaring that the writer has been misinformed.

I beg that the Editors who have inserted the article alluded to will insert this note, and,

Am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. GUGY.  
Quebec, 30th July, 1835.

Downing Street, June 19.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight, and George Gipps, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissioners for the investigation of all grievances affecting His Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada, in what relates to the administration of the Government of the said province; and the King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esq. to be Secretary to the said Commissioners.

Considerable excitement prevails among the coloured population in this neighborhood, owing to a circumstance which occurred the other day at St. Catharines, but the particulars of which have hitherto not reached us in a properly authenticated shape. Some Southrons, it appears, have lately been lounging about in this vicinity, for the purpose of kidnapping runaway slaves. Accordingly a few days ago, with the assistance of some negroes whom they had bribed into their service, they succeeded (by open violence we hear) in carrying off three individuals—a man with his wife and child but being pursued as far as ten miles beyond Buffalo, by a number of people from St. Catharines, they were obliged to relinquish their prize. We have just this moment learned that the negroes, who have thus turned their hands against their brethren, are now in custody in this town. We regret that the white miscreants who employed them have escaped that punishment which they so richly merit. The people both white and black, in the neighborhood, are now on the alert, and if these vile traffickers in human blood should dare again to desecrate the free soil of a British Colony with their polluted presence, we hope they will be sent back to their own alligator swamps, with the mark of their brother Cain on their forehead.—*Niagara Reporter*.

MOB VICTORY.—Information was received from Vicksburg yesterday, by the arrival of the steamboat Scotland, that a serious act of mobocracy took place on the 6th instant, in the town mentioned. It appears that a den of gamblers existed in that place which had become obnoxious to the citizens. On the fourth of July the gamblers were refused permission to participate in the celebration, whereupon they became insolent, and notice was given to them by the citizens to leave the place. This they disregarded, and remained. Two of them in consequence, were taken and made go through the whole ceremony of tarring and feathering, so well known and so often practiced in the west. These two left the place, but the others, five in number armed themselves, and made a fortress of their establishment, to which the citizens repaired, and after having forced the doors rushed in. Dr. Bodley, the first person who entered, received eleven balls through his body and fell dead instantly. The death of the doctor excited the people to the highest degree of wrath; and, having seized the gamblers they lost no time in hanging the whole five, who remained suspended twenty-four hours. It is reported that they had several times before escaped legal justice.—*True Amer.*

TEXAS.—The New Orleans Advertiser mentions a document that has lately been circulated in Texas, by which it appears the colonists are preparing to stand to their arms, rather than submit to a military despotism, which Santa Anna was preparing against them. The resolutions are bold and decided; they seem determined to rescue their governor, and take the management of their own affairs. "We are personally acquainted," (says the Advertiser,) with Dr. Archer, W. Wharton, and several of the signers of the resolutions, and we know them to be cool and prudent men, anxious to conciliate all parties... men who will never resort to arms, if not driven by unavoidable necessity. We shall look anxiously for the next arrivals, as the last meeting was to have been held on the 28th ultimo.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated 28th July:—"This day a duel was fought in the rear of the Mountain, between Mr. J. H. and Mr. T. S. B. after they had fired two shots each, Mr. B's second demanded an apology, which was refused, and the parties left the ground in the same way they went, no further damage being done than the burning of a little powder.

The cause of the above was a letter in last Saturday's Herald, signed "Wolfe" of which Mr. H. was the writer.—*Farm. Adv.*

Captain READ, of the U. S. Navy, has been sentenced by a General Court Martial, to suspension from rank and pay for one year. The charges on which he was convicted were for cruelty and oppression; he having caused a Midshipman to be triced up to the yard-arm, in the presence of the officers and crew. We believe, for a like offence in the British Navy, he would never have been allowed to wear a sword again.—*Mont. Gaz.*

More than fifty deaths by cholera have occurred in the Tennessee Penitentiary. The Nashville Republican humanely urges the temporary removal of the convicts from the den of pestilence and death.

On her way up the St. George landed an opulent family at Port St. Francis, and Captains Allen and Jack, half-pay, R. N. and families, at Sorel, all intending to settle on the lands of the British American Land Company.—*Morning Courier*.

A Frenchman, attending out of curiosity a recent political meeting at London, and somewhat astonished at the shouts and yells, asked his friend when they would begin to consider the business. "They are considering it now, don't you hear?" "Oui, oui," said the Frenchman, "I do hear—but ma foi, I could not find that you countrymen did consider so very loud."

REMEMBER THE AFFLICTED.  
ELEANOR NIXON, who left Manor, Hamilton County Leitrim, Ireland, about two years ago, and who is supposed to be living in Quebec, is informed that her daughter MARY M. KILLROY, has arrived in this Country, and is now residing near this place.—She is very anxious to hear from her Mother, and requests that the Editor of the Irish Advocate, and the Editors of Papers in Quebec, will assist her in finding her parent by giving this an insertion in their respective papers. A letter will find the undersigned at Bedford, L. C.  
MARY M. KILLROY.  
Bedford, L. C. July 28th, 1835.

A Camp Meeting will be held at Odletown, one mile from the Methodist Chapel, on the 14th of September next. Will the Vermont State Paper notice the above?  
Odletown, August 6th, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS.  
LETTERS FOR Sr. ARMAND.  
James Tevan, Asa Tisdale,  
Thomas Cushing, John Bookey,  
Reuben Alfred, Daniel Cheney,  
Jonas Johnson, Cornelius Davis,  
Samuel Johnson, Marvin Scofield,  
Polly Frary, John Ayer, 2d

BIRTH.  
On the 5th ultimo, the lady of Mr. Abram G. Steel, of a son.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER.  
THE subscriber will pay Cash (and the highest market price) for  
10 TONS GOOD BUTTER,  
delivered at his store.  
W. W. SMITH.  
Mississquoi Bay, August 3d, 1835. 17—11

AN OLD PAIR BOOTS  
NEWLY FOOTED WITH THE BEST OF LEATHER.

WE have a few GOODS, perhaps as many as any of our neighbors, which we mean to sell unusually cheap, and we guess they are dear. We wear the breeches, (as every good wife ought to do) and I believe every word she says. Some unmarried gentlemen may smile at these observations, but I can assure them that if ever they get married to that female will imperceptibly draw on the breeches; aye, and on both legs too, or we will pay the dear.

We have a few old Notes and Accounts that will unavoidably spoil this hot weather, unless immediate attention is paid to them.

We have concluded not to refuse Cash, & Butter will be received if it's only greasy.

FOR SALE,  
By the subscriber, from Eight to Ten Tons

PAPER RAGS,  
of a good quality. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber: DAVID SEE.  
Sorel, July 24th, 1835. 10—2w

KNOW all persons to whom it may concern, that Abigail my wife, by her own desire, left my Bed and Board on or about the 17th of April, 1835, promising never to call on me for any sort of maintenance from that time forth, and a writing to that effect was drawn; and therefore I forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account.  
For A. CASTLE.  
Sutton, July 31, 1835. 17—2w

TO LET.  
THE STORE, ASHERY, DISTILLERY, and part of the SHED, at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

FOR SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons good barn hay. For further particulars inquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it for their interest to settle the same immediately.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLIN, Executors  
SAMUEL WOOD, } & Tutors.  
Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of  
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,  
STATIONERY, &c.

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. Cash paid for rags.

JAMES RUSSELL.  
St. Albans, July 6, 1835. 13—1y.

THE undersigned on the arrival of the Spring shipping will have a complete assortment of  
CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHEN-WARE,  
of a superior quality, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.  
Montreal, May, 1835. J. GLENNON. 4—3m

Successions of the late James Kimball and Marilla Chamberlin, his wife, deceased.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons who pretend any claim to the said successions are hereby requested to make the same known at the office of the undersigned, within three months from the date hereof; and all who are indebted to the said successions to make payment without delay, to Fernando Cortez Kimball, in Danvers, Tutor to the minor children of the deceased.  
L. L. LALANNE, N. P.  
Fredericksburg, 19th May, 1835. 6 12w  
After the 15th proximo, creditors may ascertain the measure of solvency of said succession at said office.  
L. L.

## PROSPECTUS OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED THE MILESIAHS, OR AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN & HISTORY OF THE IRISH BY ROBERT JEFFERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME of the greatest and most important discoveries had their rise from (apparently) trivial or accidental circumstances.

One of the most distinguished Members of the Highland Society of Kingston, in a company where the author of this "Inquiry" was present asserted that "the Irish had their origin from the Highland, or (what he called) Celtic Scots, and that the Progenitors of both the one and the other, had come across the Strait of Dover, from the continent of Europe."

This simple occurrence determined the Author to institute this Inquiry.

He hopes to prove beyond possibility of successful contradiction—

1. That the Irish are Progenitors, and not Descendants.

11. That all who have rightful claim to the Gaelic and Irish as their native language, had one common origin.

111. That their First-Fathers did not come across the Strait of Dover, nor from the Continent of Europe.

1V. That although Geographical and Providential circumstances cause the Highlanders to be now considered as part and parcel of the Scottish Nation, their natural connection is with Ireland. And that as to Origin and Language, they have no more connection with the Low-land Scots, than they have with the population of Sweden or Russia.

In the prosecution of this Work, a "mite" will be thrown in, towards that most desirable of Irish things, a union among the sons of Erin; as a kindly feeling between them and all other Nations.

It is also hoped to remove just ground of prejudice against the National character; and by wiping off the tarnish of unjust misrepresentation, to exhibit the pure Emerald in all its native lustre: so that it shall be proud to wear an honor (and not a disgrace) to be connected with Ireland.

In fine, the Author is confident he can prove that the Irish is the most peculiar and interesting nation (the Jews not excepted) that exists, or has existed on the face of the earth.

CONDITIONS.  
The work shall come out in numbers, price one quarter Dollar each. And as the Author does not expect to gain, (except in his National gratifications) so he cannot afford to lose—it is therefore expected that each subscriber will pay for one number in advance, on putting down his name to the author, or to Mr. David Leachy of Kingston, with whom the amount will be deposited, until the numbers are given into his hands for delivery.

Public spirited and influential Irishmen in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c. are requested to aid in the subscription for, and sale of this work.

When any amount worth forwarding is subscribed, they will please enclose their money directed to Archibald McDonnell, Esq. (not Macdonald) Hazel Bank, Kingston, who shall retain it, until the numbers are delivered to him to be forwarded.

As there is a fellow citizen (of Cork) with the author, who fills a high station in Charleston, (S. C.) he is hereby most respectfully solicited to assist in the furtherance, and sale of this Irish Work.

All Editors in Canada and the United States, who feel friendly to the Irish, will please to insert this Prospectus, and those who continue to do so, shall be entitled to a copy of the Work.

N. B. Those who wish to act as Agents for this work, on their forwarding the price of nine numbers, they shall have forwarded to them ten. For 16, they shall have 18; for 25, they shall have 32; for the price of 51, they shall have forwarded sixty three.

May 12, 1835. 12



## BRIDGE OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without guarantee for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. }  
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. } 16—1f.

## NOTICE TO SQUATTERS ON THE LANDS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons as are in possession of LANDS the property of the COMPANY, that provided they come forward forthwith to make arrangements for purchase, they shall be allowed to acquire their Lots at a valuation to be formed without reference to the improvements which may have been made upon them, and liberal terms of credit shall be allowed for the payment of the purchase money. Parties interested, are requested not to neglect this notice.

G. MOFFAT, } Commissioners.  
P. M'GILL, }  
Office of the British American }  
Land Company. }  
Montreal, May, 1835. } 10—1f.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are prepared to purchase LANDS, either wild or improved, in the Counties of SHERBROOKE, SHEFFORD, and STANSTEAD.

Applications may be made either at their office in Montreal or Sherbrooke or to the undersigned Agents of the company.

S. YARWOOD, Esq., Quebec.  
DANIEL THOMAS, Esq., Melbourne.  
ICHABOD SMITH, Esq., Stanstead.  
DAVID WOOD, Esq., Shefford.

Montreal, July 20, 1834. 10—1f.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, in the village of Fredericksburg, the well known  
TAVERN STAND,  
formerly known as "the Mills House."  
H. M. CHANDLER.  
Fredericksburg, May 16th, 1835.



